R8750-1

POPULATION TODAY

Vol. 20 No. 6 June 1992

FEATURES

3 Nigerian Census Surprises Experts
At current growth rates, however, the population will soon catch up to the pre-census overestimates

4 Population-Environment Links: Advocates Find a Rough Road to Rio

5 PAA 1992: Denver Corrals Demographers
Population scientists track national and international trends

9 Pre-PAA Meetings
Population libraries and psychosocial workshop

12 Without USSR, Russia still looms large

DEPARTMENTS

2 From the editor's desk

2 Speaking graphically

9 Population update

10 Reader's file

10 Take a number

11 Current readings

12 Spotlight (Russia)

World Bank/Yosef Hadar

Although smaller than estimated, Nigeria's population is Africa's largest and growing fast (see story, page 3).

PRB *A publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.*

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Los Angeles and "the disconnect." As chance would have it, the 1992 PAA conference spanned the period of the riots in Los Angeles. The controversial Rodney King verdict, which triggered the disturbances, was handed down on Wednesday, April 29, as PAAers were gathering for pre-meeting sessions. By Saturday, when PAAers were headed home, most of the bloodshed was over and the fires were down to a smolder.

Like most Americans, we were caught off guard by the violence in Los Angeles. There was a feeling of dissonance between the intense focus on demographic research in the insulated environment of the hotel and the turmoil rocking the nation's second largest city.

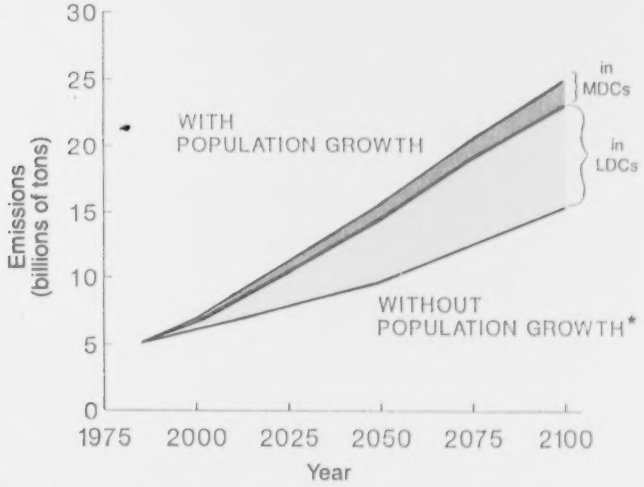
Demographers are hardly indifferent to the underlying conditions that led to the explosive reaction to the King verdict. Many of the subjects that social, economic, and family demographers have worked on in recent years had evident implications for the crisis—for example, segregation, increased economic inequality, changing composition of immigration, a changing industrial base that reduces jobs, and youth at risk of drugs, too-early pregnancy, and violent death. PAA session line-ups included titles such as "Networks, Neighborhoods, and Demographic Behavior," "Teen-Age Childbearing," "Aspects of Assimilation: Past and Present," and "Segregation and its Consequences."

Still, there was a feeling that we could do more. In a session called "Bridging the Gap Between Programs, Policy, and Academe," James Vaupel proposed an "academic marriage" between demography and policy studies. Another attendee decried "the disconnect" between demography and governance. A consensus seems to be building that population scientists can contribute to discussions of social issues—but we need to find more effective ways to get these views on the table.

—Susan Kalish

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

The Effect of Population Growth on Carbon Dioxide Emission (1985-2100)



Source: *Population Growth and Global Warming*, John Bongaarts, The Population Council.
*Based on hypothetical scenerio that population growth ceased in 1985.

The study of population and environmental linkages is a striking example of demography (and demographers) pushing beyond the traditional bounds of the discipline. In the 1992 PAA meeting, John Bongaarts, who did pioneering work on the proximate determinants of fertility in the 1970s, turned his hand to the determinants of global warming.

POPULATION TODAY

VOL. 20, NO. 6 **June 1992**

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the dissemination of objective population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

Editor: Susan Kalish
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Contributing Editors: Sasha Loffredo
Consulting Editors: Thomas W. Merrick, Sharon Hershey, Machiko Yanagishita
Director of Publications: Carol J. De Vita
Production Coordinator: Aichin Lim Jones
Production Assistant: Jacqueline H. Guenther
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski

Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 520
Washington, DC 20009-5728
Phone: (202) 483-1100; FAX: (202) 328-3937

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely, provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, Inc." and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $2.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to other foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

©1992 by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

ISSN 0749-2448

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive annually four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS, and two wallcharts (the WORLD and UNITED STATES POPULATION DATA SHEETS).

	U.S.	Outside the U.S.
Individual	$45	$56
Educator*	30	38
Student/Senior*	25	28
Library/nonprofit organizations	55	68
Other organizations	200	250

* Educators, students, and seniors should send supporting documentation

Recycled Paper

Nigerian Census Surprises Experts

In November 1991, after much preparation and pretesting, Nigeria launched its long-awaited national census. Serious inflation of local counts had marred past efforts, so this census was designed to be free of political tampering. Everyone knew that population figures for Nigeria had been exaggerated for years, but no one knew by how much. The most commonly used estimates of the population ranged from 112 to 123 million for 1991, making Nigeria Africa's largest country by far.

Then the count came: 88.5 million.

In many other countries, such a low count would be greeted with hoots of derision, but this count is likely to stand as Nigeria's first and only good census. Previous attempts to count the people in Nigeria have been famous flops, a fact known to Nigerian officials and demographers alike. The failures were caused by falsification of counts for states and local areas, a type of competitive count inflation for both revenue sharing reasons and ethnic competition.

How did official estimates go so far afield? Ideally, population estimates are based on a recent, reliable census—which is why countries conduct censuses at regular intervals. Any errors inherent in a census will cause bigger and bigger errors in the population estimate as time passes.

A Careful Count

In the case of Nigeria, there was never a reliable census to begin with. Only a few other countries in the world are currently in this situation, among them, Saudi Arabia and Chad. Lebanon has not conducted a census since the 1930s.

Censuses are notoriously likely to surprise. Ethiopia's first census in 1983 showed a population total 6 to 7 million higher than expected. It is suspected that the small Asian nation of Bhutan inflated its population count when applying for UN membership in the late 1960s. The census of Bhutan that is currently underway will probably show a total of about 700,000—less than half the population that would be expected by this time had the 1960s totals been accurate.

In 1989, Nigeria decided to give census-taking another go. A National Population Commission (NPC) was created and Alhaji Sheh Musa was appointed as its head. Mr. Musa, reputed to be an able administrator, set out to avoid the pitfalls of previous counts. The independent NPC divided the country into seven census zones, each run by a supervisor who had no connection to the area either by birth or marriage.

Following contemporary practice, three pretests and a rehearsal census were held. Approximately 800,000 enumerators were employed. For a three-day period at the end of last November, Nigerians were required to remain in their houses from 6:00 in the morning until 6:00 at night. As a further attempt to depoliticize the census, the distribution of government expenditures will not be based upon population. Further, no questions on ethnic group, language, or religion—much politicized topics in Nigerian society—were asked.

Will Climb to 120 Million Soon

After the initial shock of such a low count sinks in, the question remains: can this census be taken seriously? It definitely can be, despite the possible "miss" of 30+ million. Estimates have generally (but not always) been based on the 1963 Census. The next most recent census attempt, 1973, was rejected as useless by all. The 1963 count, 56 million, was itself highly suspect and past issues of the UN *Demographic Yearbook* have shown a figure of 46 million for that date.

But even that lower figure of 46 million appears too high in light of the 1991 count. The 1991 Census suggests that the true 1963 population was about 36-41 million—a figure that would be fairly consistent with an earlier 1953 count. These conclusions are based on assumed growth rates for the period from 1963 to the present.

Some observers are concerned that the dramatically smaller population size could de-emphasize population policies and family planning. In fact, the Speaker of the Jigawa House of Assembly drew just this conclusion, he stated that "Since we know there is no population explosion, I think men should marry more wives and have more children."

THE GUARDIAN

CONSCIENCE NURTURED BY TRUTH

VOL. 8 NO. 5356 FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1992 TWO NAIRA

88.5m Nigerians need 14.75m housing units

Census: It's 88.5m

How the states rank

However, at its current 3+ percent per year rate of natural increase, the population of Nigeria could easily approach 120 million at century's end.

The Nigerian government seems to be sticking to its guns, maintaining that this was an excellent census. Still, complaints from local areas are beginning to be heard. Legislators in Oyo and Osun states threatened to carry out their own count, according to the Nigerian magazine *Newswatch*. The governor of Borno state claimed an undercount, based on a good deal of migratory movement on census day, while another official complained that the implied rates of population growth of the Idoma-speaking area were far too low.

The outcome of the current controversy is in doubt, but most analysts are not expecting any immediate adjustment or attempt to recount the population. One very interesting development is in the wings: With Nigeria's upcoming election and the return to civilian government, how will this country of 88.5 million (with an estimated 45 percent of its people under the age of 15) react to the fact that it currently has a whopping 77 million registered voters?

—Carl Haub

Population-Environment Links: Advocates Find a Rough Road to Rio

As population advocates head to Rio de Janeiro this month to take part in the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)—they may be wondering if their proverbial glass is half full, or half empty.

The glass is half full because, just a year ago, it looked as if population-environment links would not be an official part of the UNCED agenda. Now the draft work program, Agenda 21, contains a chapter on "Demographic Dynamics and Sustainability," and integrates population issues in chapters on health, poverty, and the status of women.

But the glass is also half empty. Last-minute negotiations weakened the ambitious compromise between the perspectives of developed and developing countries on population-development issues, penned by Louise Lassonde of the UNCED secretariat earlier this year.

UNICEF/Sean Sprague

Poverty in developing countries and heavy consumption in developed countries both cause environmental stress.

Difficult Dynamic

At "Prepcom IV," the last preparatory meeting in New York this March, final draft language was hammered out in a small "contact group" of 12 nations—including the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Colombia, Canada, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Australia, the Vatican, and India. India represented the G-77, a group of developing countries participating in UNCED whose number has actually swelled to 128.

The G-77 held from the beginning that it would be inappropriate to talk about population growth in the Third World as a cause of environmental degradation without also targeting the much more extensive environmental damage caused by the consumption patterns of developed nations. As Prepcom IV opened, the language of Lassonde's compromise draft linked these two sets of issues.

When the United States moved to "bracket" [select for removal] language that suggested restraint of consumption as a means to ease environmental stress, the G-77 retaliated by bracketing references to population. In this deadlock, the Holy See (the Vatican) moved quickly to qualify certain references to family planning and contraception—language that had been included in similar international documents for two decades.

As a result, Lassonde's thoughtful introduction was dropped. Wording such as "demographic trends and factors" were substituted for "population." A clear call for "integrated health care, including universal access to family planning services and the provision of safe contraceptives" disappeared, and formulations such as the following were introduced: "...safe and effective reproductive health care and affordable, accessible services as appropriate for the responsible planning of family size...."

At UN meetings, nongovernmental organizations contribute to the discussion of issues, although they cannot vote. Interpretations differ on the role that women's health organizations played in the debate at Prepcom IV. Critics complained that women's groups were slowing down progress toward fertility reduction by being overly suspicious of family planning efforts. Women's health advocates countered with concerns that population control efforts were often coercive and done without sufficient regard for women's overall health and long-term status. In a recent article in the *Washington Post*, advocate Bella Abzug noted that women's organizations at Prepcom IV had, in fact, fought "to have stronger language in support of population growth concerns, access to family planning, and women-managed facilities."

Brazil to Raise Issues

Meanwhile, Brazil's President Fernando Collor announced in early May that his country plans to raise the issue of population and environment at UNCED. Brazil will "put it on the table at the summit," Collor wrote in a presidential message to the press, "but not in the narrow sense that population controls should be embraced to solve environmental problems.

"That population growth is a problem is no doubt. We need to treat it seriously and objectively. Above all, we need to stop talking only about the adverse effect of population growth and consider its causes. The primary cause is surely poverty, in which the majority of humanity persists. The poverty issue is more basic than the population explosion."

—Susan Kalish

PAA 1992: Denver Corrals Demographers

The glass canyons of downtown Denver were the setting of the 61st meeting of the Population Association of America, April 29th through May 2, with 1,085 attending. With an active delegation from the population organization, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)—international topics generated a special excitement this year. Population scientists shared insights and new sources of data on the emerging republics of the former USSR, the reshaping of the united Germany, migration in the Middle East following the Persian Gulf War, and the possible shift in Third World population funding being implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). People often outnumbered places to sit at these sessions.

As always, PAA participants presented papers on an immense variety of topics. Joel Cohen, winner of the Mindel Sheps award remarked: "I'm glad to see the spirit of looking outward in the direction of other social sciences and social issues is very much alive at this year's PAA." That spirit was strikingly symbolized by John Bongaarts, whose proximate determinants approach helped countries around the world to promote and track changes in fertility, presented a paper on determinants of global warming. Bongaart's paper projected the impact of population growth on global warming during the 21st century (see Speaking Graphically, page 2).

International Trends

In a meaty session on demographic prospects in Europe and North America, Ansley Coale (Princeton Univ.) created some lively discussion by predicting that life expectancy worldwide would not rise above 78 for males and 84 for females. Even that level would imply an infant mortality rate of only 3 per 1,000 live births (the current world average is 68 per 1,000) with almost all infant girls surviving to their childbearing years. Few people ever live to 110, he noted, saying that the process of cell regeneration simply runs its course, no matter how healthy people are. Sergei Scherbov (Univ. of Groningen, The Netherlands) noted that fertility was rising in many Muslim republics of the former USSR. Thomas Büttner (U.N. Population Div.), pointed out that the current 80 million probably represents a high-water mark in German population size.

Over the past few years, demographic factors such as migration and ethnicity triggered the biggest political changes in Europe in this troubled century, said Joachim Singlemann (Louisiana State Univ.), who chaired a session on Eastern Europe. Singlemann pointed out that demographers have pioneered in describing social change in this region. As an example of this pioneering activity, Barbara Boyle Torrey (U.S. Census Bureau) and Timothy Smeeding (Syracuse Univ.) shared preliminary data from a project monitoring social policy changes in Eastern Europe and their effect on such "vulnerable populations" as pensioners and children in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

The World Bank and USAID, two major funding organizations for international population work have been evaluating their efforts and planning some modifications. Ellen Starbird of the USAID Office of Population presented the agency's new strategy for the 1990s (sometimes called the BIG country stategy), which attempts to target more resources to a few countries with large family planning needs—including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Indonesia. A pre-PAA session, chaired by Ronald Ridker of the World Bank, shared some of the findings from a forthcoming analysis of World Bank population efforts in eight case-study countries. In another session, Paul Demeny (The Population Council) pushed for more attention to the "demand side" of fertility reduction—that is, for economic development, which makes having fewer children a rational choice.

Has the demographic transition from a high-fertility to a low-fertility regime gotten underway in Africa? Charles Westoff (Princeton Univ.) said the picture is mixed as far as age at first marriage is concerned, but that the educational level of women is rising. Warren Robinson (Population Council) showed there is evidence of rising contraceptive use, especially in urban areas. Douglas Ewbank (Univ. of Pennsylvania) said that the child survivor hypothesis has been oversold. It isn't so easy to bring down mortality. In an entertaining talk, Marvellous Mhloyi (Univ. of Zimbabwe) chided social

Continued on next page

Talking and listening: Eva Tagoe takes notes (top); PAA president Etienne van de Walle, Ansley Coale, and Brian Silver chat before presidential address (bottom).

PAA

Continued from previous page

scientists on using figures to measure the unmeasurable—the social customs and attitudes of a society which they hardly know. He added that the military budgets of many African countries act like "black holes," consuming funds needed for programs like family planning.

The improving quality of demographic data from the world's largest country is allowing China experts to bring the Chinese experience into discussions of global demographic trends, remarked Susan Greenhalgh (Population Council). H. Yuan Tien (Ohio State Univ.) pointed out that while marriage now occurs later in China, it is still universal. In the 1950s, age at first marriage averaged 18 years for women and 20 for men; now it averages 20 years for women and 22 for men. The success of China's earlier efforts to reduce the birth rate is now producing a classic marriage "squeeze," as men seek wives among the smaller cohorts of younger women.

The War in the Persian Gulf uprooted 4-5 million people in several waves, said Sharon Russell of MIT. When policymakers reached out for information on numbers and nationalities of guest workers in Kuwait and Iraq, demographers had very little hard data to contribute, she added. Borrowing from political theory, Charles Keely (Georgetown Univ.) explained that the dynamics of the nation-state operate to create disadvantaged or oppressed groups that may resort to migration as a survival strategy.

U.S. Trends

Former Colorado Governor Richard Lamm urged that immigration to the United States be reduced. He said it is difficult enough to attend to existing poor while bringing in more. In addition, employers will never be motivated to support improved education or to upgrade jobs if the supply of cheap labor is constantly renewed. Someone asked Lamm to specify the category in which he would make the cuts: occupational preference, refugee, or family reunification? This was a tough question. After some initial skirting, the former governor named family reunification.

The rise in women's employment is the single largest demographic change in the post-World War II era, and it is strongly associated with women's probabilities of marriage, according to Valerie Oppenheimer (UCLA). Women with the weakest labor force attachment have low probabilities of marriage, those with strong attachment have moderate probabilities, and those with moderate attachment have the highest probabilities of marriage. What has been the impact of married working woman on income inequality in U.S. society? It depends, according to Maria Cancian (Univ. of Michigan). When women married to low-income men entered the workforce, it tended to decrease income inequality. However, when well-educated women married to high-income men did the same, the two-"yuppie" incomes that resulted tended to increase income disparity among families.

Jeff Grogger (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara) examined the economic consequences of unwed motherhood, noting that black women are less likely to marry after an out-of-wedlock birth. David Meyers (Mathematica) found that a woman who has a child during her teenage years is substantially more likely to be poor later on, finding a stronger effect for blacks than whites. Saul Hoffman (Univ. of Delaware), however, warned that conventional analytical methods are likely to overstate the negative socioeconomic consequences of teenage motherhood.

On the issue of child poverty, David Eggebeen (Pennsylvania State Univ.) noted that the ameliorative effects of welfare decreased in the 1980s, while the number of children receiving welfare increased. The main factor in this dynamic was the increase in mother-only families. Kathleen Harris (Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) showed that, to keep young mothers off the welfare rolls, it would be more effective to require them to get more education (for example, the GED) than to send them immediately into the labor force.

Blacks experience the most residential segregation of any racial or ethnic group, according to the 1990 Census, said Roderick Harrison (U.S. Census Bureau). This was true on all dimensions of segregation (evenness, exposure, concentration, centralization, and clustering). William Frey (Univ. of Michigan) presented evidence from the 1990 Census of continued "white flight," even as blacks suburbanize. Nancy Denton (SUNY, Albany) pointed out that increasing neighborhood concentration had the potential to increase black political power, which might in turn produce control over some additional resources for the black community.

In a session on retirement, Mark Hayward (Univ. of Southern California) urged social scientists not to equate labor-force participation rates with retirement rates, even for older males.

"Retirement is not an absorbing state like death," he said. Instead, there is much movement in and out of the labor force at ages over 65. In another session, Diane Macunovich (Williams College), who will be PRB's next visiting scholar, pointed out that baby boomers, who experience more singleness than earlier generations, tend to bounce back to their parents' homes. Also, as parents of baby boomers grow older, they will have more kin available to move in with than the cohorts that precede or follow them. Thus, many of today's "empty nests" may soon become "crowded nests."

PAAers mingle and network (top left, middle left and middle right). William O'Hare discussed segregation and redistricting (top right). PRB's Jacki Majewski shows off *Population Today* at display area (bottom left). Faye Drummond, of Senator Moynihan's staff, explained the challenge of bridging academic demography and policymaking (bottom right).

U.S. Census

Last year, the Department of Commerce wrestled with the question of adjusting 1990 Census figures for the undercount, deciding against adjustment. This year, the bureau is debating whether or not to adjust the postcensal estimates, and will decide by August 15. Stay tuned.

In a lively and significant session on the year 2000 Census, Census Bureau Director Barbara Bryant said that mail returns were down in 1990. Some members of Congress want the next census to be a stripped-down version primarily for reapportionment—a direction some other more developed countries seem to be taking. David McMillen (Senate Subcommittee on Government Information and Regulation) said the 2000 Census will cost $2.5 billion—making it a likely target for Congressional scrutiny, especially since parts of the 1990 Census were public-relations disasters. He outlined 15 possible new forms for the Census to take, from one similar to 1990 to a count largely conducted by the Postal Service (a proposal that elicited some disbelieving laughter). Katherine Wallman, executive director of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics and chair of the 2000 Census Advisory Committee, promised that possibilities will be reduced to three or four by the end of 1993.

Applied Demography

Meanwhile, technological advances such as relational data bases and geographical information systems are transforming the ability of the Census Bureau to create useful data products. An intrigued group of applied demographers gathered after an evening wine and cheese spread sponsored by Market Statistics to hear Michael J. Batutis (U.S. Census Bureau) talk on the future of U.S. small-area estimates. Estimates will become more timely, processing more controlled and much faster. "Up until now, we have used computers as overblown calculators," he said. Increasingly, the bureau will be adding more geocodes and linking data bases (for example, on phone listings, business, or car ownership, as well as population).

Following this approach, and given sufficient resources, the bureau would continually update the decennial census address file through administrative records and assign characteristics to new housing through probabilistic measures. The bureau may work toward providing detailed data products for user-defined areas that are built up from small geographic areas and even ultimately from individual housing units (although, as now, data would be only released in aggregates large enough to protect confidentiality).

AIDS Research

AIDS-related deaths have begun to whittle away at gains in life expectancy in the United States, according to Kenneth Kochanek of the National Center for Health Statistics. Between 1984 and 1989, increases in HIV deaths knocked off an average 0.2 years from life expectancy, although life expectancy still gained 0.5 years overall, due mainly to fewer deaths from heart-related conditions. One unusually emotional session, billed "Demography of AIDS in the Americas," mainly discussed women and AIDS in the United States, analyzing risk factors involved in various sexual behaviors and drug use. Discussant John Wilmoth (Univ. of California, Berkeley) critiqued that focus as putting the issue of AIDS and homosexuality on the back burner.

In a session on AIDS in Africa, it was projected that HIV infection in some countries will probably peak at about 15 to 20 percent of the adult population, with tremendous impacts on mortality and the economy. In Peter Way's projection (U.S. Census Bureau), a GDP of a severely hit country in 2015 would be about one-fifth smaller than it would have been without AIDS. In cumulative terms, AIDS could

Continued on next page

PAA

Continued from previous page

reduce the GDP of a typical African country by an equivalent of 1.5 years worth of total economic production. John May (The Futures Group and PRB) and John Stover (The Futures Group) projected that although AIDS will slow the rate of population growth in the hard-hit countries of Rwanda and Uganda, it will not cause population size to decline unless fertility would drop sharply.

UN Population Conference, 1994

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), PAA, and other groups of professional demographers can play a useful role in the upcoming 1994 United Nation's population conference. However, said Michael Teitelbaum (Sloan Foundation), demographers will have to "force themselves to cross a great cultural divide" to reach policymakers and the press with their insights. But Massimo Livi-Bacci (IUSSP) warned against attempting to be too prescriptive. "The message has to be simple and clear. But this is contradictory to the role of science, which is to raise doubts, not give ready answers to complex questions." Rather, he said, IUSSP should provide a forum for discussion and interchange.

Steven Sinding (Rockefeller Foundation) said that foundations with an interest in this area will fund an independent international commission to augment the UN conference. Sinding named several issues he felt will be important:

- Is rapid population growth and change really an urgent matter, given the downplaying of this issue by cautious analysts?
- Should interventions to reduce fertility be justified on grounds of improving the health of women and children, slowing population growth, or both? (Women's groups in developing countries are pushing this issue to the fore.)
- What are the roles of family planning and development in reducing birth rates?
- What impact will aging have in China, Japan, and other Asian countries that experienced rapid fertility transitions?

The "hottest issue," Sinding predicted, will be international migration into more developed countries.

Awards Night

In a lively presidential address, Etienne van de Walle discussed the notion of child "numeracy"—that women have an idea of how many children they want—as a litmus test of the beginning of fertility decline. He placed numeracy in the context of classic fertility transition theory and presider Ansley Coale's 1973 formulation that fertility decline can only occur when reproductive decisions lie within the "calculus of conscious choice."

"Because the concept appears so obvious, we include questions on desired family size in our fertility surveys. We are aware, of course, that there may be problems with the question, such as *a posteriori* rationalization. Nonetheless the World Fertility and Demographic and Health Surveys think nothing of asking the following complex mental puzzle: "If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? The question works generally, but not in certain contexts. In the 1987 DHS of Mali, for example, nonnumeric responses (such as "up to God") were given by one fourth of the women."

Fertility surveys repeated in countries over time show that the concept of numeracy has at least a foothold almost everywhere, said van de Walle. He sketched a similar evolution of ideal family size in Europe by quoting from European writers such as Saint-Simon, Balzac, and Jane Austen, and showed family portraits and genre paintings from the 17th and 18th centuries to illustrate the historic appearance of norms for family size.

John Casterline presented the Dorothy Thomas Award to Martin Brockerhoff (USAID). The Mindel C. Sheps Award for mathematical demography, presented by Kenneth Manton, went to Joel E. Cohen.

—PRB staff

Daily Pasta, at Market Price...

If many 1992 PAA attendees had a sense of *deja vu*, it could have been because the Radisson Hotel was also the site of the 1980 PAA, only the hotel was then the Denver Hilton.

The setting was a hospitable one as participants availed themselves of the local cuisine, from buffalo steak to prairie oysters to enchiladas to Duffy's famous $3.75 complete breakfasts. Finnigan's, a sandwichery located in the same building as the Radisson, surprised us with its menu that offered at "market price"—not ocean fish—but "daily pasta."

On Saturday morning participants in the 14th Annual Fun Run jogged several circuits around the nearby state capitol grounds.

Evidence of "the disconnect" between academic demography and the policy environment, as overheard in the elevator: "When I advised her to totally revamp her presentation to Congress, to boil it down to one page, using bullets—she was appalled."

Most arresting paper title: "Testosterone and Men's Marriages."

Most unusual luncheon session topic: "Demography of Left-Handedness."

Mathematical demographer Joel Cohen produced not one, but two, demographic jokes in accepting his award.

What did the only mathematical demographer in Transylvania forget to do? *Count Dracula.*

Cohen also asked: What is the difference between a flat tire and 365 condoms? *A flat tire is a Goodyear; 365 condoms is a great year.*

More?

Former Colorado Governor Lamm quipped that demographers can prove statistically that the average person in Miami is born Cuban and dies Jewish.

New internal acronym now in use at the Census Bureau: "2KS," which simply means, staff working on the 2000 Census.

On Friday, urban disturbances in many cities following the Rodney King verdict in Los Angeles touched even the placid population conference. A group of high school students in Denver walked out of school, causing some jitters in the city. From the podium following the presidential address, we were warned about venturing into the streets. Most went out anyway and Denver was (happily) quiet.

Big complaint: Very few papers were available at meetings. Most had handouts, but almost never enough to cover even small rooms.

Pre-PAA Meetings

Population Librarians Meet

The "inextricable link" between population and the environment was the theme of the pre-PAA meeting in Denver of the Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers, International (APLIC). Keynote speaker Hugo Hoogenboom (Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception) said that the current "romance" between the two movements must become a lasting marriage to provide a chance for human survival. Staff of member libraries swapped information on useful materials, such as environmental online data bases (such as TOXLINE and ENVIROLINE), videos, and publications. This 25th meeting marked a quarter century of shared activity among libraries and information centers in this field.

Psychosocial Aspects of Family Planning

Sixty-five psychosocial experts celebrating the 20th pre-PAA Psychosocial Workshop saluted pioneer Henry David (Transnational Family Research Institute) as the workshop's founding father. The annual two-day gathering attracts researchers focused on individual aspects of population behavior. Also a draw, participants agreed, is the friendly, one-session-at-a-time style reminiscent of the early PAA meetings as recalled nostalgically by PAA old-timers.

This year's workshop, organized by Susan Palmore (Family Health International) and Larry Severy (Univ. of Florida), featured overview presentations and lively debate on abortion, contraceptive use, fertility decision making, and adolescence, as well as AIDS. Seventeen participants gave five-minute updates on their ongoing research.

Participants agreed that AIDS, which spreads mainly through sexual contact, has complicated family planning work. One particularly tough issue: Programs often promote condom use as a contraceptive and to prevent sexually transmitted diseases (including AIDS). But how effective can the condom strategy be in cultures in which women's status relies very heavily on childbearing?

Upcoming Conferences

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) data users conference is scheduled for August 5-7, in Bethesda, MD. There is no registration fee, but advance registration is requested.
Contact Barbara Hetzler, Conference Management Staff, NCHS, Room 1100, 6525 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20852. Phone:(301)436-7122.

"Geography is Discovery" is the theme of the 27th **International Geographical Congress**, to be held August 9-14, in Washington, DC.
Contact: Dr. Anthony de Souza, Secretary General, 27th International Geographical Congress, 1145 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone:(202)828-6688, Fax:(202)775-6141.

The annual meeting of the **American Sociological Association** will be held August 20-24, in Pittsburgh, PA. This year's theme is "Sociology and the Reconstruction of Society."
Contact Janet Astner, ASA, 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-2981. Phone: (202)833-3410.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic will be the site of the **National Council for Geographic Education**'s annual meeting, to be held September 23-26. Theme: "Exploration, Discovery, and Impact."
Contact: National Council for Geographic Education, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Leonard 16A, Indiana, PA 15705-1087. Phone:(412)357-6290, Fax:(412)357-7708.

The **Southern Demographic Association** will hold its 1992 meeting from October 15-17, in Charleston, SC. The deadline for submission of abstracts, papers, or panel ideas is June 30.
Contact: Dr. William O'Hare, Population and Policy Research, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Phone: (502)588-6626, Fax:(502)588-7386.

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of March 1, 1992	254,480,000
As of March 1, 1991	251,779,000

The above estimates, based on the 1990 Census, include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census *Current Population Reports*, P-25, no. 1086.

Estimated World Population:

As of June 1992	5,412,000,000
Annual growth	91,000,000

Extrapolated from the mid-1992 population on PRB's *1992 World Population Data Sheet*.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: December 1991

	January — December					
	Number		Rate			
	1991	1990	1991	1990	1989	1988
Live births	4,111,000	4,179,000	16.2	16.7	16.2	15.9
Deaths	2,165,000	2,162,000	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
Natural increase	1,946,000	2,017,000	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.1
Marriages	2,371,000	2,448,000	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.7
Divorces	1,187,000	1,175,000	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Infant deaths	36,500	38,100	8.9	9.1	9.7	9.9

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births.
Source. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 40, no. 12 (1992).

The Reader's File

Toward sustainable development. Providing educational opportunities can decrease fertility rates, improve health care, and increase use of family planning methods, according to the UNFPA's 1992 report. Developing human resources is an emphasis of this year's report which is subtitled "A World in Balance." It advocates the goal of balancing population, development, and sustainability, and calls for human-centered development. It also provides demographic and social indicators for world countries.

The State of World Population: 1992, United Nations Population Fund. New York: UNFPA, 1992. 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. Phone: (212) 297-5026. 46 pp. Cost: free.

Measuring income inequality. Inequality in the distribution of income in the U.S. increased between 1969 and 1989, according to a report issued by the Census Bureau. The report introduces a new measure, relative income, designed to allow comparisons of income distribution over time. The new indicator, which adjusts the income of an individual for family size, measures individual incomes relative to median income. According to the Census Bureau, "relative income is intended to supplement information available from such traditional measures as median family income and the percent of the population below the poverty line."

Trends in Relative Income: 1964-1989, U.S. Census Bureau, Series P-60, No. 177. Washington, DC: GPO, Dec. 1991. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone: (202) 783-3238. 103 pp. Cost: $5.00.

Whose decision? Only three states and the District of Columbia have statutes that permit a minor to obtain an abortion without her parents' knowledge or consent, according to a report prepared by the Alan Guttmacher Institute. The study reviews and compares state laws concerning parental consent to have an abortion and a minor's right to make other decisions such as getting married, dropping out of school, or placing a child for adoption. The report finds a wide discrepancy between state laws.

Our Daughters' Decisions, by Patricia Donovan. New York: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1992. 2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 296-4012. 35 pp. Cost: $10.00.

TAKE A NUMBER

Demographic "State of the Nation, 1992." A new Census Bureau summary of U.S. population trends shows that the number of U.S. households is growing more slowly and that, as a nation, Americans are poorer than they used to be. The report summarizes the latest data from a variety of Census Bureau reports issued since 1991.

The number of households increased from 63.4 million in 1970 to 94.3 million in 1991. But, the annual rise in the 1980s was only 1.2 million, compared to 1.7 in the 1970s. Credit that development to the baby boom aging past the time of first household formation.

Poverty is up and median family income down. Based on money income, the poverty rate rose from 12.8 percent in 1989 to 13.5 in 1990. Blacks have the highest poverty rate, 31.9 percent, which remained unchanged from 1989 to 1990. Family income declined from 1989 to 1990, the first drop in 8 years. By 1990, the median family income was $35,350, a 2 percent decrease from 1989.

Even as a presidential election approaches, Americans are showing a reduced tendency to vote. Only 45 percent of the voting-age population actually went to the polls in November 1990, down from 49 percent in 1982. Only 20 percent of those age 20-24 voted in 1990.

It's no surprise that computer usage is on the rise. In 1989, computers were present in 15 percent of U.S. households. Nearly half of those in the 3 to 17 age group use a computer at home or school, while 28 percent of those over age 18 use one at home, school, or work.

Out-of-wedlock births continue to rise. Among women age 20-24, 29 percent of first births were outside marriage, more than double the proportion for 1960-1964. And, the age at marriage continues to go up. In 1991, the median age at first marriage was 24.1 for women compared to 22.0 in 1980. For men, it was 26.3 in 1991, up from 24.7 in 1980.

—Carl Haub

ADDENDA

What? More males than females in Nigeria? Nigerians were surprised by this finding from the recent census, since a supposed excess of women had been sometimes cited as a rationale for men taking multiple wives. (Actually, the census showed more boys than girls, but agreed with folklore that there are more women than men.)

CURRENT READINGS

EDGE CITY, by Joel Garreau. New York: Doubleday, 1991. 546 pages. $22.50 hardbound. ISBN 0-385-26249-3.

Everyone interested in the study of population probably has an opinion about "edge cities"—those economic and social centers with identities of their own, growing up on the outskirts of major metropolitan cities. To some they represent homogenized, suburbanized versions of "real" cities, to others they represent the loci of growth, new ideas and vitality. Joel Garreau may not change your opinion, but he gives you much to think about regarding how and why these centers develop.

As a reporter for the *Washington Post* and author of *The Nine Nations of North America*, Garreau takes a reporter's perspective and admits up front that *Edge City* is not a theoretical work. The book is largely anecdotal and is written in a series of case studies of nine major metropolitan areas—Northern New Jersey, Boston, Detroit, Atlanta, Phoenix, Texas, Southern California, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. Garreau defines an edge city as "any place that: 1) has five million square feet or more of leasable office space—the workplace of the Information Age, 2) has 600,000 square feet or more of leasable retail space, 3) has more jobs than bedrooms, 4) is perceived by the population as one place, 5) was nothing like a city as recently as thirty years ago."

Each chapter discusses a particular aspect of edge cities, including economic development, government, geographic placement, and social interaction. The author documents how we came to where we are today in the emergence of edge cities, including the roles of the developers and the urban planners. He described the clash of values between developers and preservationists.

Edge Cities is provocative reading in an easy style. While clearly of interest to human ecologists, it is not written in the style of this tradition and, in fact, has few demographic statistics. However, it provides readers with a thoughtful overview and suggests further studies of edge cities in a more systematic vein.

—Barbara O'Hare

STATE OF HISPANIC AMERICA 1991: An Overview, National Council of La Raza. Washington, DC: NCLR, 1992. 35 pages. $5.00.

This first in an intended series of annual reports by the National Council of La Raza (NCLR) evaluates the status of the U.S. Hispanic community. Currently numbering 22.35 million people, according to the report, the Hispanic community is one of the most rapidly growing minority populations in the country—expected to become the largest U.S. ethnic minority by the turn of the century, if current rates of growth persist.

State of Hispanic America 1991 reports on the demographics, education, poverty, health, and civil rights experience of this diverse and potentially influential group. Among its findings:

- Hispanics have the lowest levels of educational attainment of any major population group.
- Hispanics are far more likely than blacks or whites to be uninsured, largely because they work in industries and occupations which are least likely to provide health benefits.
- Hispanics suffer from substantial levels of discrimination in education, employment, and housing.

Hispanics are a diverse group. For example, although 25 percent of all Hispanic families lived in poverty in 1990, poverty rates vary by nationality. While 37.5 percent of Puerto Rican families lived in poverty, Mexican-American (25.0), Central and South American (22.2), and Cuban-American families (13.8) fared better.

In a section on policy implications, the report urges the adoption of government programs that reward work—policies that would benefit the "working poor" (high labor force participation rates, but low wages), within whose ranks Hispanics are heavily represented. By focusing solely on the unemployed, the report says, current federally funded programs "diminish the value of work."

—Sharon Hershey

Books Received

State Rankings 1992: A Statistical View of the 50 United States, by Kathleen O. Morgan. Lawrence, KS: Morgan Quitno Corporation, 1992. 459 pp. ISBN: 0-9625531-2-3. $39.95

Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues (5th ed.), by John R. Weeks. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1992. 579 pp. ISBN: 0-534-17346-2. $40.95.

Analysis with Local Census Data: Portraits of Change, by Dowell Myers. San Diego, CA: Academic Press, 1992. 369 pp. ISBN: 0-12-512308-6. $42.50.

Earnings, Occupational Choice, and Mobility in Segmented Labor Markets of India, by Shahidur R. Khandker. Washington, DC: World Bank, Discussion Paper #154, 1992. 45 pp. ISBN: 0-8213-2062-9. $7.95.

Beyond the Limits: Confronting the Global Collapse, Envisioning a Sustainable Future, by Donella H. McDowell, et. al. Post Milis, VT: Chelsea Green Publishing Co., 1992. 300 pp. ISBN: 0-930031-55-5. $19.95.

An End to Hunger: The Social Origins of Food Strategies, by Solon L. Barraclough. Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Zed Books, 1991. 284 pp. ISBN: 0-86232-993-0. $19.95.

Russia

Population: 149.3 million
Land area: 6,592,800 sq. miles
Births per 1,000 population: 14
Deaths per 1,000 population: 11
Rate of natural increase: 0.2 percent
Total fertility rate: 1.9
Infant mortality rate: 30 per 1,000 live births
Life expectancy (male/female): 64/75

by Sasha Loffredo & Susan Kalish

About twice the geographic size of the United States, Russia's 6,592,800 square miles span 11 time zones across two continents. It is the world's largest country and the sixth most populous, with 149 million residents.

Ethnic Russians make up 80 percent of the population, with 5.5 million Tatars, 4.4 million Ukrainians, and a million or more each of such ethnicities as Chuvash, Dagestanis, Bashkirs, Berussians, Chechen-Ingush, and Mordovians, along with smaller groups. Over 25 million ethnic Russians reside in other former USSR republics such as Ukraine (11 million) and Kazakhstan (6 million), and could pose a resettlement problem if events should prompt them to relocate within Russia.

Extending north to the Arctic Ocean, east to the Pacific, and west into Europe, Russia has an extremely diverse climate. In Siberia, winter temperatures can fall as low as -95°F. In contrast, the southern region is mostly desert, and summer temperatures soar above 120°F. Russia's most habitable climate and highest population densities are found west of the Urals. About three-fourths of Russians are urban dwellers.

Russia's agriculture labors under an extremely short growing season, unreliable rainfall, and poor soil. Still, in the 1980s, it produced more than half of the former Soviet Union's grains and potatoes and 43 percent of its other vegetables. Siberia contains a wealth of natural resources, with half of the world's coal and natural gas, and more oil reserves than Saudi Arabia.

Heavy industry and raw materials dominate the economy. Russia made half or more of the Soviet Union's steel, cars, cement, electricity, and paper. The industrial infrastructure (mostly oriented to defense), is considered inefficient by world standards.

For Russia, as for other former Soviet Republics, population data are beginning to become more available (see *PT*, December 1991). The infant mortality rate, officially 17.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, is actually about 30. The discrepancy is due to differences in how Russia defines infant death. Life expectancy compares poorly with Western Europe's 73 years for men and 79 years for women. Like other more developed countries, however, Russia is an aging society. The total fertility rate (TFR, or average lifetime births per woman) is below replacement level at 1.9, which is the average for Eastern Europe. Only an estimated 22 percent of women in Russia use modern contraceptives. Reliance on abortion is quite high, officially estimated at 3.5 abortions in a woman's life. The rate of natural increase, is low—only 0.2 percent per year.

Having dominated the USSR economically and politically since its beginnings in 1922, Russia last fall became one of the initial three signatories of the emergent Commonwealth of Independent States. Russia's economic relationship with the former republics of the USSR is as much in flux as the economy of the country itself.

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU, INC.
1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 520
Washington, D.C. 20009-5728

Nonprofit
US Postage
PAID
Wash DC
Permit 6137

11 7 05 40363
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SERVICE
ATTN: ED KIANKA
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD 20814